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Interprovincial Trade Flows, Employment, and the Tariff in Canada

Supplementary Material to the
1977 Ontario Budget

The Honourable W. Darcy McKeough
Treasurer of Ontario



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PREFACE

The Premier has stated that it is important that we begin the long and difficult process of examining, in a dispassionate manner, the complicated and mutually reinforcing contributions we make and the benefits we receive as Canadians. The economic benefits of Confederation are often difficult to identify and frequently all too easy to attack, but, we know as Canadians that they are real and widespread. From coast to coast, Canadians have established and lived under a unique and beneficial economic umbrella which has been, for over a hundred years, our common market. This small paper, in conjunction with the tabulations in Budget Paper E of my 1977 Budget, makes an attempt to deal in an objective way with some of the economic costs and benefits of Confederation.

Ontario benefits from Confederation, as the figures here show, but we believe that as the accumulated facts become available, it will be clear that all provinces and all Canadians draw social and economic strength from the common bond of a single country. Canada has one of the most advanced systems of inter-governmental financial and fiscal transfer mechanisms in the world -- much envied in the United States and abroad -- and we have developed a powerful industrial base that has fed this system of financial transfers, provided jobs and high incomes and supplemented the massive economic benefits obtained from natural resource development and agricultural activities.

In Ontario, we have never denied our indebtedness to Confederation; neither have we shirked our responsibilities to it, nor have we resisted the need to share those economic and financial benefits that contribute so positively to national unity. It is the Government's hope that we can devote more effort as Canadians to understanding the immense strengths of our Confederation.



The Honourable W. Darcy McKeough
Treasurer of Ontario

April 19, 1977

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INTRODUCTION

Since Confederation, the desire to create an enlarged and viable economic union has been a focus of Canadian national policy. In particular, attention has concentrated on the need to open up, through interprovincial trade and the ensuing economies of scale, the opportunity for an efficient and stable manufacturing base to develop. To this extent, national economic policy and tariff policy have been the foundation of Canadian Confederation.

Recently released data from Statistics Canada indicate that interprovincial trade in manufactured products is an important market for manufacturers in all provinces. This paper analyzes the extent of interprovincial trade flows and provides estimates of the regional distribution of jobs derived from interprovincial trade in manufacturers. It also outlines the indirect subsidy implied by the higher prices permitted by national tariff protection which flows from consumers in each province to producers and employees in other provinces.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE IN MANUFACTURING¹

More than three-quarters of Canada's manufacturing shipments and manufacturing jobs are found in Ontario and Quebec. The concentration of activity in these two provinces has traditionally been based on the economies of scale enjoyed by central Canada in manufacturing and the relative advantage in resources and agriculture of the other provinces. Nonetheless, manufacturing activity outside central Canada has

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY IN CANADA, 1974

Table 1

	1974		Growth 1974/1967		
	Shipments (\$ billion)	Jobs (000's)	Shipments (Average Annual %)	Jobs %	New Jobs (000's)
Atlantic	4.1	83.5	16.6	1.8	+ 9.8
Quebec	22.4	541.5	10.7	0.5	+ 16.8
Ontario	41.4	883.7	10.7	1.1	+ 65.5
Prairies	7.1	133.1	12.6	2.2	+ 18.6
British Columbia	<u>7.4</u>	<u>144.0</u>	12.7	2.4	<u>+ 22.4</u>
Canada	82.4	1,785.8	11.3	1.1	+133.1

Source: Statistics Canada.

1. Manufacturing is the only sector of the Canadian economy for which Statistics Canada provides data on interprovincial trade flows. This data does not provide a comprehensive review of interprovincial trade as it excludes the important resource sectors in which provinces other than Ontario and Quebec concentrate their economic activity.

been growing faster than for Canada as a whole, reflecting to some degree the impact of a number of federal subsidy programs designed to encourage a regional dispersion of manufacturing activity. Between 1967 and 1974, 133,000 new jobs were created in Canadian manufacturing; 38 per cent of these were located outside Ontario and Quebec.

In general terms, each province is its own major market for the manufactured goods produced within the province. In 1974, Canadian manufacturers shipped about 55 per cent of total output to consumers and businesses within their own provinces. Foreign markets absorbed nearly 20 per cent of shipments, with exports representing a somewhat higher share in the Atlantic and British Columbia. Interprovincial trade accounted for one quarter of all Canadian manufacturing shipments. The average degree of dependence on interprovincial markets has been above the national average for producers in the Prairies, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces.

MANUFACTURED SHIPMENTS BY DESTINATION, 1974
(percent)

Table 2

Origin	Destination of Shipments				Total
	Within Province of Origin ¹	To Other Provinces	Outside Canada		
Atlantic	37.3	28.4	34.3		100.0
Quebec	56.5	29.8	13.7		100.0
Ontario	56.7	23.0	20.3		100.0
Prairies	58.8	32.8	8.4		100.0
British Columbia	48.9	13.5	37.6		100.0
Canada	55.1	25.1	19.8		100.0

Source: Statistics Canada.

1. Includes unallocated shipments.

Ontario and Quebec dominate interprovincial trade in manufacturing, as they do manufacturing activity generally, accounting for 78 per cent of total shipments between provinces. Markets in these two provinces also account for a significant proportion of shipments of manufactures from other provinces. Overall, Ontario and Quebec enjoy trade surpluses in interprovincial manufacturing trade, while all other provinces show a deficit. In 1974, Ontario's surplus in trade with the rest of Canada amounted to more than \$4.2 billion; Quebec's overall surplus was \$1.1 billion.

TRADE IN MANUFACTURES, 1974
(\$ million)

Table 3

	Shipments to Other Provinces (%)		Shipments From Other Provinces (%)		Balance
Atlantic	1,160	5.6	2,642	12.8	- 1,482
Quebec	6,666	32.2	5,573	26.9	+ 1,093
Ontario	9,552	46.1	5,329	25.7	+ 4,223
Prairies	2,342	11.3	4,752	22.9	- 2,410
British Columbia	<u>1,001</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>2,425</u>	<u>11.7</u>	- 1,424
Total	20,721	100.0	20,721	100.0	

Source: Statistics Canada.

In 1974, trade with Quebec resulted in a surplus of \$320 million for Ontario. This represented only 8 per cent of Ontario's total surplus in interprovincial trade.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE BALANCE, 1974
(\$ million)

Table 4

Ontario Surplus with Quebec	+ 320
Ontario Surplus with Other Provinces	+ <u>3,903</u>
Total	+ 4,223
Quebec Deficit with Ontario	- 320
Quebec Surplus with Other Provinces	+ <u>1,413</u>
Total	+ 1,093
Deficit of Other Provinces	- 5,316

Source: Statistics Canada.

JOB IMPACT

The employment implications for Ontario of interprovincial trade are shown in Table 5. In 1974, interprovincial trade in manufacturing is estimated to have accounted for more than 219,000 jobs in Ontario or nearly one quarter of total manufacturing employment. Manufacturing shipments to the Ontario market from the rest of Canada generated about 125,000 jobs in other provinces. Overall, the data indicate that the surplus in interprovincial trade in manufacturing was associated with more than 94,000 jobs in Ontario in 1974. This represented nearly 11 per cent of Ontario's manufacturing jobs.

JOBS CREATED BY ONTARIO'S INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE IN MANUFACTURING, 1974

Table 5

	Jobs Created in Ontario from Sales in Other Provinces	Jobs Created in Other Provinces from Sales in Ontario	Balance
Atlantic	26,900	7,600	+ 19,300
Quebec	105,800	103,800	+ 2,000
Prairies	56,900	8,200	+ 48,700
British Columbia	<u>29,800</u>	<u>5,400</u>	+ <u>24,400</u>
Total	219,400	125,000	+ 94,400
Total Ontario Manufacturing Jobs	884,400		
Contribution of Inter-provincial Shipments to Ontario Mfg. Jobs	24.8%		10.7%

Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Treasury Estimates.

Ontario trade with Quebec accounted for 105,000, or nearly one half of those jobs in the province's manufacturing sector associated with interprovincial trade. When compared to the jobs created in Quebec by manufacturing shipments to Ontario, however, the employment creation effects of trade between the two provinces are roughly in balance. Ontario's net gain in manufacturing jobs, therefore, is created mainly by its trade with the Prairie provinces, British Columbia and the Atlantic region.

BENEFITS OF THE TARIFF

Tariff protection has been a basic feature of efforts to develop Canada's manufacturing industry. At the same time, however, protection has implied higher costs to consumers. The issue has been a contentious regional concern because of the concentration of the protected sector in central Canada, while some of the burden of this protection has been spread to consumers in other provinces. The purpose of this section is to examine the regional distribution of the costs and the benefits of the tariff and to attempt to quantify its impact.

TARIFF PROTECTION AFFORDED INTERPROVINCIAL
MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS, BY ORIGIN, 1974

Table 6

Origin	Average Tariff (Per Cent Ad Valorem)
Atlantic	7.7*
Quebec	9.9
Ontario	8.4
Prairies	7.8*
British Columbia	7.8*

Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Treasury Estimates.

*Subject to a margin of error because of the significant level of confidential data.

It has been estimated that the average level of protection provided by the Canadian tariff applying to shipments by Ontario manufacturers to other provinces is about 8.4 per cent. Ontario producers supply the major share of Canadian production of transportation equipment, machinery and electrical products, industries in which the average tariff is below the average for all Canadian industry.

The average level of tariff protection for Quebec manufacturers is above the national average. That province

has the major share of knitting and clothing industries where tariff and non-tariff barriers¹ are relatively high.

The tariff represents a subsidy to producers since it allows manufacturers to charge for their products prices higher than foreign competition would otherwise permit. In effect, it is an indirect income transfer from consumers to producers. In the context of interprovincial trade, therefore, the tariff represents an indirect subsidy from consumers in one province to producers in another. Higher levels of tariff protection mean higher costs to consumers and greater indirect subsidy to producers.

Applying average industry tariff levels to Statistics Canada data on interprovincial trade in manufactures provides a first approximation of the interprovincial subsidy provided by Canadian consumers.² It gives an indication of a part of the interprovincial costs and benefits of the economic side of Canadian Confederation.

1. Textile industries also benefit from import quota restrictions which provide significant, but unquantifiable, protection to producers. The subsidy effect of these non-tariff barriers is not included in the analysis.
2. The present analysis assumes that the full benefit of the tariff is taken up by producers in the form of higher prices.

Table 7 shows that the benefit transferred to manufacturers in the Atlantic provinces in 1974 amounted to \$82 million. Ontario manufacturers, who generate 46 per cent of Canada's interprovincial trade in manufacturing, received \$739 million, 44 per cent of the interprovincial benefits of tariffs. Manufacturers in Quebec, accounting for 32 per cent of the value of interprovincial trade, received 36 per cent of the benefits of the interprovincial transfer from consumers to manufacturers as a result of Canada's tariffs.

INTERPROVINCIAL COST OF THE TARIFF, 1974

Table 7

Region Receiving Benefit	Cost of Tariff to Rest of Canada (\$ million)	Share (%)	Average Subsidy per Job in Manufacturing (\$)
Atlantic	82	4.9	982
Quebec	602	36.2	1111
Ontario	739	44.3	836
Prairies	169	10.2	1270
British Columbia	73	4.4	506
Total	1665	100.0	932

Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Treasury Estimates.

The subsidy to producers resulting from interprovincial trade can be related to the size of the manufacturing sector in each province. The average subsidy per job in manufacturing in 1974 arising from the interprovincial transfer of income associated with the tariff was \$932 and varied from a low of \$506 per job in British Columbia to a high of \$1270 per job in the Prairies. The subsidy provided to Ontario by consumers outside the province was the second lowest among the five regions.

Ontario consumers provided a subsidy of \$443 million to manufacturers outside the province in 1974. More than 80 per cent of this went to producers in Quebec.

The net benefit to Ontario from the Canadian tariff amounted to an estimated \$296 million. This represents the net transfer to Ontario as a result of the protection afforded by the Canadian tariff.

ONTARIO'S BALANCE OF TARIFF BENEFITS, 1974
(\$ million)

Table 8

	Subsidy Paid by Ontario Consumers on Shipments to Ontario From Other Provinces	Subsidy Paid by Consumers in Other Provinces on Shipments Received from Ontario	Net Benefit To Ontario
Atlantic	23	91	+ 68
Quebec	369	366	- 3
Prairies	33	183	+150
British Columbia	<u>18</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>+ 81</u>
Total	443	739	+296

Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Treasury Estimates.

Quebec received net benefits from across Canada of \$169 million as a result of the tariff. In its trade with Ontario, Quebec was almost in balance in terms of the net benefits of tariff protection and interprovincial trade.

INTERPROVINCIAL BALANCE IN TARIFF BENEFITS, 1974
(\$ million)

Table 9

	Subsidy from Consumers to Rest of Canada	Balance
Atlantic	208	-126
Quebec	433	+169
Ontario	443	+296
Prairies	381	-212
British Columbia	<u>200</u>	-127
	1665	

Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Treasury Estimates.

CONCLUSION

Confederation has provided an economic framework in which all provinces benefit. While information on the total economic interrelationship of the provinces is not available, data on interprovincial flows in manufacturing indicate that all provinces take significant advantage of the opportunities for trade presented by the common market aspect of Canadian Confederation. Moreover, in their trade with other provinces, manufacturers in all provinces benefit from the protection afforded by the Canadian tariff and take advantage of a substantial indirect subsidy flowing from consumers in other provinces.

All provinces benefit in terms of job creation and indirect subsidy for their manufacturing sectors. Ontario and Quebec which, as the major manufacturing provinces, account for nearly 80 per cent of interprovincial trade in manufactures, receive the biggest share of the advantages. Tariff protection provided to Ontario's manufacturing sector, however, is on average less than in the rest of Canada. Moreover, Ontario industry is generally more capital intensive, and thus shipments from Ontario provide fewer job opportunities than do shipments from other provinces. The net result is that Ontario does not receive benefits disproportionate with its size or economic role in Confederation.

Moreover, Ontario represents a major market for manufactures in other provinces. It is estimated that Ontario receives more than one-half the interprovincial shipments originating in the rest of Canada. Furthermore, Ontario consumers and businesses provide an indirect subsidy of nearly \$450 million to manufacturers outside the province.

In its trade in manufacturing with British Columbia, the Prairies, and the Atlantic, Ontario operates at a surplus. More than 94,000 jobs in the Ontario manufacturing sector and a net subsidy from consumers in other provinces of nearly \$300 million are related to this surplus. In its trade with

Quebec, however, Ontario operates at a small deficit, in terms of both jobs and consumer subsidy. In net, however, the jobs resulting from the manufacturing trade surplus represent less than 11 per cent of Ontario's manufacturing employment.

The indirect advantages of trade in manufacturing are offset by the direct fiscal contribution which Ontario makes to Confederation. The benefits of Canada's tariff arrangements are broadly spread to all provinces, and as a tool of economic development, the tariff continues to contribute to industrial growth outside Ontario.

APPENDIX

The analysis in this report is based on unpublished Statistics Canada data on the Destination of Manufacturer's Shipments, 1974 (Preliminary Data). Summary detail is available in the Statistics Canada Daily, April 13, 1977.

SHIPMENTS BY DESTINATION (\$ Thousands) BY REGION

To From	Same Province	Other Provinces	Exports	Confidential & Unallocated	Total
Atlantic	1,248,439	1,159,588	1,403,740	275,854	4,087,619
Quebec	11,096,470	6,666,064	3,071,943	1,562,369	22,396,846
Ontario	20,845,790	9,551,560	8,422,957	2,584,054	41,404,361
Prairies	3,712,239	2,341,993	601,522	490,388	7,146,142
B.C. ¹	2,935,043	1,001,491	2,786,473	697,116	7,420,123

1. Includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

BALANCE OF INTERPROVINCIAL SHIPMENT (\$ Thousands) 1974		Appendix 3	
From	To	Quebec	Ontario
Atlantic	-	-516,253	-890,086
Quebec	+516,253	-	-320,382
Ontario	+890,086	+320,382	-
Prairies	+46,064	-499,421	-2,002,725
B.C. 1	+29,820	-398,092	-1,008,886

1. Includes Yukon and N.W.T.

INTERPROVINCIAL EMPLOYMENT TRANSFERS, 1974

Appendix 4

From	To	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B.C. 1
Atlantic		8,331	8,115	7,589	764	397
Quebec		23,613	-	103,756	28,308	16,271
Ontario		26,944	105,764	-	56,833	29,791
Prairies		1,258	6,324	8,187	14,134	10,621
B.C. 1		1,047	2,669	5,414	11,863	-

1. Includes Yukon & N.W.T.

AVERAGE LEVEL OF TARIFF PROTECTION BY INDUSTRY,
CANADA, 1974

Appendix 5

Average Tariff
(Per Cent Ad Valorem)

Food and Beverage	7.6
Tobacco	26.3
Rubber & Plastics	12.3
Leather	14.0
Textiles	13.2
Knitting Mills	23.2
Clothing	18.5
Wood	8.3
Furniture & Fixtures	14.0
Paper & Allied	7.8
Printing & Publishing	5.8
Primary Metals	4.1
Metal Fabricating	9.3
Machinery	7.1
Transportation Equip.	4.5
Electrical Products	8.4
Non-Metallic Minerals	7.1
Petroleum & Coal	5.8
Chemicals	7.1
Miscellaneous	10.3

INTERPROVINCIAL TARIFF SUBSIDY (\$Thousands) 1974

Appendix 6

From	To	Atlantic ¹	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies ¹	B.C. ²	Cost to Rest of Canada
Atlantic ¹		28,478	26,617	23,171	2,610	1,322	82,198
Quebec		77,990	--	368,527	98,817	56,702	602,036
Ontario		90,833	365,830	--	183,485	98,772	738,920
Prairies ¹		6,372	31,896	33,373	53,415	44,196	169,252
B.C. ²		3,850	8,847	17,606	42,323	--	72,626

1. Excludes each provinces shipments to itself.

2. Includes Yukon and N.W.T.

DESTINATION OF ATLANTIC INTERPROVINCIAL SHIPMENTS
(\$ million) 1974

Appendix 7

	To Atlantic ¹	To Quebec	To Ontario	To Prairies	To British Columbia ²
Food and Beverage	564*	85	122	3*	3
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber & Plastics	X	X	X	X	X
Leather	X	X	X	X	X
Textiles	-	X	22	X	X
Knitting Mills	X	5	5	-	X
Clothing	X	X	X	X	-
Wood	114*	7	3	X	-
Furniture & Fixtures	9*	X	-	X	X
Paper & Allied	100*	36	15	X	X
Printing & Publishing	38*	-	-	X	X
Primary Metals	X	X	-	X	X
Metal Fabricating	70	X	-	X	X
Machinery	X	X	-	X	X
Transportation Equip.	56*	X	-	X	X
Electrical Products	11	4	4	X	X
Non-Metallic Minerals	82*	X	X	-	-
Petroleum & Coal	334	X	X	-	-
Chemicals	34*	4	X	-	X
Miscellaneous	8*	3	X	X	X
Residual	260	221	131	34	16
TOTAL	1,681	365	303	37	19

* - Partial data only.

X - Confidential.

- Nil or zero.

1. Excludes each Province's shipments to itself.

2. Includes Northwest Territories and Yukon.

DESTINATION OF QUEBEC INTERPROVINCIAL SHIPMENTS
(\$ million) 1974

Appendix 8

	To Atlantic	To Quebec	To Ontario	To Prairies	To British Columbia ¹
Food and Beverage	167	2,782	482	114	60
Tobacco	28	105	105	41	23
Rubber & Plastics	21	211	119	27	12
Leather	12	109	73	21	14
Textiles	37	646	309	97	48
Knitting Mills	14	210	90	40	17
Clothing	78	577	320	120	69
Wood	22	420	114	6	4
Furniture & Fixtures	29	219	110	38	21
Paper & Allied	50	953	452	23	8
Printing & Publishing	20	517	118	16	12
Primary Metals	38	465	491	27	X
Metal Fabricating	70	652	233	62	36
Machinery	27	189	78	23	19
Transportation Equip.	58	271	155	41	28
Electrical Products	52	355	312	85	46
Non-Metallic Minerals	15	425	56	11	6
Petroleum & Coal	34	1,240	255	X	X
Chemicals	61	564	351	80	47
Miscellaneous	18	186	108	8	1
Residual	36	-	-	49	48
TOTAL	885	1,110	4,332	932	518

X - Confidential.

- No data or nil.

¹ - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

DESTINATION OF ONTARIO INTERPROVINCIAL SHIPMENTS
(\$ million) 1974

Appendix 9

	To Atlantic	To Quebec	To Ontario	To Prairies	To British Columbia ¹
Food & Beverages	271	613	4,070	269	153
Tobacco	13	136	116	35	26
Rubber & Plastics	36	215	629	89	50
Leather	10	59	136	23	14
Textiles	31	275	423	49	41
Knitting Mills	3	39	69	17	11
Clothing	21	61	215	51	31
Wood	7	42	400	9	2
Furniture & Fixtures	26	61	351	54	29
Paper & Allied	32	286	1,289	93	31
Printing & Publishing	18	73	855	38	26
Primary Metals	55	424	2,368	149	76
Metal Fabricating	142	339	1,831	239	130
Machinery	82	227	748	257	93
Transportation Equip.	127	495	1,963	420	159
Electrical Products	133	499	1,176	289	169
Non-Metallic Minerals	17	104	784	37	14
Petroleum and Coal	-	21	1,386	5	2
Chemicals	115	493	1,459	212	122
Miscellaneous	12	190	579	93	70
Residual	41	-	-	22	4
TOTAL	1,193	4,652	20,846	2,451	1,255

1. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories

DESTINATION OF PRAIRIES INTERPROVINCIAL SHIPMENTS 1974
(\$ million)

Appendix 10

	To Atlantic	To Quebec	To Ontario	To Prairies ¹	To British Columbia ²
Food & Beverage	56*	315*	204	188	285
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	X
Rubber & Plastics	X	X	5	6*	10*
Leather	-	X	X	2	2
Textiles	-	-	1	3*	2*
Knitting Mills	X	X	1	X	1*
Clothing	5*	15	26	24*	8*
Wood	X	4	11	35	20*
Furniture & Fixtures	-	1	4	20*	8*
Paper & Allied	X	X	X	6*	7*
Printing & Publishing	-*	1	8	10*	4*
Primary Metals	X	2	27	29*	31*
Metal Fabricating	1*	5	15	33*	13*
Machinery	1*	4	11	44*	8*
Transportation Equip.	-	5	17	42*	35*
Electrical Products	1*	4	10	17*	15*
Non-Metallic Minerals	X	1	7	15*	31*
Petroleum & Coal	X	X	1	69*	46*
Chemicals	X	1	24	49*	23*
Miscellaneous	-	-	2	2*	1*
Residual	18	74	73	154	42
TOTAL	83*	432*	449	745*	591*

Note: X Confidential.

- Nil or zero.

* Partial data only.

1. Excludes each provinces shipments to itself.

2. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

DESTINATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA INTERPROVINCIAL SHIPMENTS 1974
(\$ million)

Appendix 11

	To Atlantic	To Quebec	To Ontario	To Prairies	To British Columbia
Food & Beverage	5*	18	35	131	753
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber & Plastics	-	1	2	4	18
Leather	X	X	X	X	X
Textiles	X	2	4	11	22
Knitting Mills	X	X	X	X	X
Clothing	1	2	3	3*	21
Wood	22	61	122	145	505
Furniture & Fixtures	-	X	X	2*	36
Paper & Allied	X	5	3	74	277
Printing & Publishing	X	1	2	5*	86
Primary Metals	X	-	22	33*	87
Metal Fabricating	1*	5	9	58*	238
Machinery	2*	5	9	11	88
Transportation Equip.	4*	14	20	43	174
Electrical Products	-	3	5	16	31
Non-Metallic Minerals	-	X	X	6*	155
Petroleum & Coal	-	-	X	X	X
Chemicals	X	X	4	29	112
Miscellaneous	X	X	-	-	X
Residual	14	3	4	17	357
TOTAL	48	120	246	587	2,960

Note: * Partial data only.

- Nil or zero.

X Confidential.

1. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

ORIGIN OF ONTARIO MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS
(\$ million) 1974

Appendix 12

	From Atlantic	From Quebec	From Prairies	British Columbi ¹
Food & Beverage	122	482	204	35
Tobacco	-	105	-	-
Rubber & Plastics	X	119	5	2
Leather	X	73	X	X
Textiles	22	309	1	4
Knitting Mills	5	90	1	X
Clothing	X	320	26	3
Wood	3	114	11	122
Furniture & Fixtures	-	110	4	X
Paper & Allied	15	452	X	-3
Printing & Publishing	-	118	8	2
Primary Metals	-	491	27	22
Metal Fabricating	-	233	15	9
Machinery	-	78	11	9
Transportation Equip.	-	155	17	20
Electrical Products	4	312	10	5
Non-Metallic Minerals	X	56	7	X
Petroleum & Coal	X	255	1	X
Chemicals	X	351	24	4
Miscellaneous	X	108	2	-
Residual	131	-	73	4
TOTAL	303	4,332	446	246

Note: - No data or zero.

X Confidential.

1. Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

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